CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Premier Kim Il Sung Greets First Asian GANEFO

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Nov. 24 the following telegram to the First Asian GANEFO greeting the delegates and sportsmen of all countries participating in the GANEFO:

On behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, I extend warm felicitations to the First Asian GANEFO and the delegates and sportsmen of all countries taking part in it.

The First Asian GANEFO will greatly contribute to strengthening the friendship and solidarity of the peoples and sportsmen of the new emerging forces in Asia who are fighting against imperialism and old and new colonialism and to promoting the development of sports in these countries.

The Korean people will make positive effort to strengthen and develop the GANEFO, resolutely opposing the subversive machinations of the imperialists.

I wholeheartedly wish the First Asian GANEFO great success in its work.

DPRK Foreign Minister Sends Letter to Various Countries, Rapping U.S. Abuse of U.N. Flag

PYONGYANG, Nov. 21 (KCNA)—Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a letter on Nov. 21 to the foreign ministers of various countries in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by the United States in its aggressive war in Vietnam in wanton violation of the U.N. Charter. The text of the letter follows:

I take the liberty to address this letter to you in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by the United States in its aggressive war in Vietnam in gross violation of the U.N. Charter.

Lately in South Vietnam, the South Korean "ROK army" is conducting military operations against the Vietnamese people, flying the U.N. flag, evidently on the direct instructions of the United States.

The South Korean "ROK army," which is controlled by the U.S. army, is carrying out military operations in South Vietnam under the direction of the U.S. Command.

U.S. imperialism has for a time been trying to justify the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people and recover from the repeated, ignominious setbacks in South Vietnam by "internationalizing" the Vietnamese war through the mobilization of its allies and followers.

By letting the South Korean "ROK army" in South Vietnam use the U.N. flag, the U.S. aggressors have started to convert it into a "U.N. force."

U.S. army newspaper "Stars and Stripes" of Oct. 17, 1966, had a photo-illustrated factual report on this.

In this way U.S. imperialism is trying eventually to draw the U.N. into the shameful aggressive war in Vietnam. This is an act of crudely violating the U.N. Charter, and an act of flouting the U.N. member nations.

The sinister machination of U.S. imperialism is further aggravating tension in Asia and gravely menacing world peace.

The Korean people who cherish peace cannot just sit and watch such a situation.

It is a habitual practice of the United States to use the U.N. flag in prosecuting an aggressive war.

The United States has been acting in this way in Korea, too.

The U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war against the Korean people and perpetrated atrocities against our people in the name of the U.N. today, still occupying South Korea under the signboard of the "U.N. forces," they are actively stepping up new war preparations.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. army hampers the unification of Korea and increases the danger of breaking out a new war in the Far East.

Today the U.S. imperialists are using the South Korean puppet "regime" as a principal tool in igniting an aggressive war against Asia.

They have already taken tens of thousands of South Korean "ROK armymen" to South Vietnam to slaughter guiltless people under the U.N. flag.

Thus, The South Korean "regime" which the United States is loudly advertising as "respecting" the Charter and authority of the U.N. is openly committing criminal acts under the U.N. flag.

The South Korean "authorities," under the instigation of U.S. imperialism, are today making a mockery of and slandering the U.N. without scruple.

The U.N. should call the U.S. and the ruling circles of South Korea strictly to account for such unwarranted and unlawful acts and take sanctions against them.

The U.N. should not have its authority impaired and by allowing itself to be used for the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and should not handle matters in contravention of its Charter.

The pernicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean "authorities," their faithful puppet, to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam under the U.N. signboard, will not escape the denunciation of the peace-loving people of the world.

Informing you of the above facts, I express the hope that Your Excellency will direct serious attention to the grave act of the U.S. of letting the South Korean "ROK army" abuse the U.N. flag in the war of aggression in Vietnam, and will take appropriate steps.

I am sending you separately the photo material for your reference.

6th Session of 3rd SPA Held

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK opened on the afternoon of Nov. 22 at the Moranbong Theatre, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Present at the session were Premier Kim Il Sung, President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; First vice-Premier Kim Il, comrades Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup; leaders of the Party and the Government, cabinet ministers; and members of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Attending as observers were staff members of administrative organs, political parties, mass organizations and men of science, culture, arts and the press.

Invited to the session as guests were foreign diplomatic representatives to Korea.

Chairman Choi Won Taik of the Supreme People's Assembly made an opening speech.

After Choi Won Taik's speech, the following agenda was adopted:

One: On enforcement of nine year universal compulsory technical education

Two: On approval of decrees by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly

First vice-Premier Kim Il made a report on the first

(Continued on page 2)

The platform party of the 6th Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK

Success of Korean Sportsmen in First Day of GANEFO

PNOM PENH, Nov. 26 (KCNA)—Korean sportsmen gave a good account of themselves in many events in the first day of the First Asian GANEFO.

In the women's 400 metre race, world record holder **Shin Keum Dan** came first and another Korean girl sprinter **Li Bok Sil** third.

Korean runners **Cho Chung Sung** and **Chun Man Heung** came first and second respectively in the men's 10,000 metre race.

Li Soo Hak and **Li Hwa Ja** placed third and fourth in the women's shot-put. In the women's high jump **Oh Sung Hwan** won second place.

Li Yung Il came second in the men's discus throw and **Cha Won Sil** third in the men's long jump.

The football match between the Korean and Cambodian teams ended 2:0 in favour of the Korean eleven.

The Korean men's table tennis team won the games with the Pakistani, Singapore and Vietnamese teams 5:0 each and the Korean women's team won the games with the Japanese and Ceylonese teams 3:2 and 3:0.

Korean lifter **Pak Dong Keun** won first place in the 52 kilogram event and another lifter **Li Heung Chun** second and **Um Jung Il** third in the 56 kilogram event.

The U.S. imperialists make the South Korean puppet troops kill Vietnamese people under the U.N. flag. This photo is copied from the U.S. army paper "Stars and Stripes" of Oct. 17, 1966.

CLOSED SHELF

Report by First vice-Premier Kim Il

On Enforcement of Nine Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education

Nine Year Technical Education

First vice-Premier Kim Il presented to the SPA session for examination the question of enforcing a nine year universal compulsory technical education from April 1, 1967, according to information from Pyongyang.

First vice-Premier Kim Il declared that all the conditions have matured for this and the current SPA session can adopt a law on this.

We went on:

When the nine year compulsory education is enforced, the school age for compulsory education will be extended from seven to sixteen and all the boys and girls will be given free, compulsory education at regular schools till they reach the working age.

In our country, the compulsory primary education system was enforced already in 1956 and the compulsory secondary education system in 1958. In 1959, tuition fees were completely abolished at schools of all levels.

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party convened in September 1961 decided to go over from the present seven year compulsory secondary education to the nine year compulsory technical education within the Seven-Year Plan period.

The Conference of the Korean Workers' Party held in October this year, reaffirmed this plan and decided to enforce from next year a nine year universal compulsory technical education, even under the present circumstances in which we have to thoroughly implement the line on carrying on the construction of socialist economy in parallel with defence upbuilding and to further strengthen the defence potential of the country.

In connection with the enforcement of the nine year compulsory technical education, the existing school system will undergo partial change so as to further perfect the popular education system in our country.

The present school system consists of four-year school, three-year middle school, two-year technical school, two-year higher technical school and then college and university courses.

According to the report, the existing two-year technical school will be added to the three-year middle school to make it a five-year compulsory middle school course and give what is basically required of secondary education.

The most important thing in the nine year compulsory education is to prepare the new generation as men of a new type developed in an all-round way through the combination of general education with technical education, education with production labor.

With the extension of the term of compulsory education, the content of education will be markedly improved and especially the general education will be greatly strengthened at compulsory education schools.

Considering that many will straightly proceed to the society after finishing compulsory education, general education will be conducted in such a way as to give the students ample knowledge indispensable for them in taking part in social activity or in the socialist construction of the country as citizens of the Republic.

The new five-year middle school will be the fundamental base for the enforcement of the nine year universal compulsory technical education and the backbone of the popular education system in our country.

The five-year middle school as the school basically completing the secondary general education of the primary school graduates and giving them elementary technical education, will rear the rising generation into fine cadres of the new society possessed of science and technique.

With the progress of socialist construction, there arises the urgent task to keep the quality of technical personnel abreast of the rapid growth of their numerical strength. With this in view, the term of higher technical school is to be extended from the present two years to three years or four years.

The higher technical schools will take in the students who have already received nine year compulsory technical education and more successfully train them into technicians and secondary specialists for definite lines.

Besides, two-year high schools will be opened for completing the secondary general education and giving elementary technical education, instead of specialized technical schools, in a period shorter than at the higher technical schools. A follow-up of the five-year middle school, the new high schools will prepare younger generation more effectively for higher education and social practice.

Skilled workers' schools will be organized on the basis of the skilled workers' training course now operating at major factories, ore and coal mines, construction sites and other large-scale enterprises.

They will take in the students who have finished the nine year compulsory technical education and train them into skilled workers for major lines.

The chief characteristics of the reorganized popular education system are that the term of middle school, the first stage of secondary education, is long and the term

of high school, the second stage, is short and that the secondary general education is completed in the main in the course of compulsory education.

The superiority of the new popular education system lies in well preparing the younger generation for social production practice by combining general education with technical education at all schools, irrespective of the stage and form of the secondary education, befitting the characteristics of given school system.

Referring to the politico-economic significance of the enforcement of the nine year universal compulsory technical education system, First vice-Premier Kim Il declared: All the rising generation as workers, peasants and all other members of the society will become middle school graduates and people possessed of the basic knowledge of secondary education, and this will markedly enhance the general cultural standard of society and bring about new, epoch-making progress in the cultural revolution.

He stressed that the enfocement of the nine year universal compulsory technical education demonstrates the superiority of the socialist system established in our country, clearly shows the might of our independent national economy and is a vivid expression of the deep solicitude of the Party and the Government for the education of the younger generation.

And it gives great inspiration to the South Korean teachers, students and people at large who are fighting for existence and the right of learning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, the First vice-Premier added.

Brilliant Successes

Then he reviewed the path traversed by our popular education under the guidance of the Party and the Government.

Noting that the Korean people who were freed from the yoke of Japanese imperialism and entered the road of building a new life after the liberation were confronting with the urgent question of freeing themselves from the long-drawn ignorance and benightedness and firmly building the ranks of their own national cadres, he continued:

After liberation our Party, under the far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, liquidated, first of all, the national and class inequality in education, a left-over of Japanese imperialism, established the genuine popular education system under which everybody can study and firmly adhered to the line of conducting educational work ahead of all other work.

As a result, in 1949, four years after the liberation, 98 per cent of the school-age children were enrolled in primary schools and illiteracy was completely wiped out among the working people. This was a great leap forward. At the time of the Japanese imperialist rule only 35 per cent of the school-age children went to primary schools and there were over 2,300,000 people who could not read or write.

The compulsory primary school education was enforced in 1956, three years after the cease-fire, and the compulsory middle school education in 1958.

In 1959 tuition was completely abolished in all schools and everybody was provided with the right to education, irrespective of one's property status, sex and the social status of one's parents.

The State issues stipends to many students of higher technical schools and to all university and college students, supplies school things and uniforms to all pupils and students and pays the most part of the prices for their text-books. The State bears all the expenses for the students' excursion to revolutionary battles, scenic spots, inspection of factories, camping and recreation, art and sports activities and others.

The State undertakes the construction of school buildings on a big scale and invests a huge amount of fund every year to fortify the material and technical foundation of schools.

The northern half of the Republic which had only a few middle schools and no university before liberation has now 9,165 schools of common education and 98 higer educational institutions, embracing more than 2,600,000 pupils and students.

The First vice-Premier declared that our country ranks among the highest in the world in the proportion of the students in the population and in the appropriation for education in the state budget.

Referring to the fact that our Party has held fast to the line of educating and remoulding the old intellectuals while training a large number of new intellectuals of working people origin, he said:

The Party prevented beforehand the deviations of all shades with regard to the intellectuals, boldly trusted and embraced old intellectuals and has peseveringly carried on the work of educating and tempering them with the idea of the working class.

Our old intellectuals firmly entered the road of revolution indicated by the Party and have grown into socialist intellectuals through the revolutionary struggle.

Along with this, our Party, firmly adhering to the principle of self-reliance, boldly set up and continuously expanded higher educational organs, including the Kim Il Sung University, and secondary technical education organs and made much efforts to educate en masse new national technical cadres with our own strength.

Now more than 170,000 engineers and specialists work in different domains of our national economy and the total number of technicians and specialists stands at 430,000 when the assistant engineers and junior specialists are included. This is a big leap because North Korea had only 900 engineers and 4,000 technicians right after the liberation.

Today all factories and enterprises equipped with modern technique are built and run with our strength and technique. And all branches such as politics, economy, science, education, public health and culture are well managed by our own national cadres, technicians and specialists and are making speedy progress.

Noting that in the field of popular education our Party has made great exploits and accumulated valuable experi-

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agenda, "On enforcement of nine year universal compulsory technical education." **(summary of report on page 2)**

The second-day sitting of the Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly was held on Nov. 23, at which discussions were held on the question of enforcing the nine year universal compulsory technical education from next year, the first item on the agenda.

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly closed at noon, Nov. 25 after concluding three-day examination of the agenda.

Debate continued on the morning of Nov. 25 on the question of enforcing the nine year universal compulsory technical education from next spring.

Next, the session heard the report on the endorsement of the decrees of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the second item on the agenda, from deputy Rim Choon Choo, General Secretary of the same, and adopted a resolution on approving the decrees issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly during the interval between the fifth and sixth sessions of the Third Supreme People's Assembly.

Law on Enforcement of Nine Year Compulsory Technical Education Adopted

The Sixth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly closed on Nov. 24 after unanimously passing the Law on the Enforcement of the Nine Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education throughout North Korea from April 1967.

Under the law, the nine year compulsory technical education will be given free of charge through the four-year primary school course and five-year middle school course.

The nine year compulsory technical education is aimed at preparing the rising generation for new-type men developed in an all-round way by giving them general education as well as elementary technical education with stress on the former and combining education with productive labour.

Children from seven to sixteen are eligible for the nine year universal compulsory technical education.

According to the law, the popular education system will undergo some change in connection with the enforcement of the new compulsory education. The existing three-year middle school and two-year technical school will be merged into a five-year middle school and a two-year high school will be newly set up for the graduates of the five-year middle school. And the term of the present higher technical school will be extended to three-four years.

The studying-while-working secondary education system will also undergo a partial change. In order that the working people may receive adequate secondary technical education while working, the term of the factory higher technical school and that of the refresher course and correspondence course attached to the higher techincal school will be extended to three or four years. The existing two-year factory technical school will be abolished.

The normal school system will also be modified to fit the new popular education system. The three-year higher normal school will be newly set up to train the five-year middle school graduates into kindergarten teachers, and the four-year teachers' college will train five-year middle school graduates into primary school teachers. Teachers of middle schools, high schools and higher technical schools will be trained at four or five-year normal colleges out of those who have finished secondary education.

The system of schools of special lines is to be fixed separately by the Cabinet.

The law provides for the founding of skilled workers' schools for middle school graduates in order to meet the increasing demand for skilled workers in all domains of national economy.

The nine year compulsory technical education will help further consolidate and develop the achievements made in the domain of popular education and successfully carry out the programmatic tasks for cultural revolution set forth at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

Speech by KWP Delegate at Bulgarian Communist Party Congress

Huh Suk Sun, leader of the KWP delegation, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and a Department Director of the Central Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech on Nov. 16 at the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (Nov. 14-19), according to information from Sofia.

The following is the full text of the speech:

Dear Comrades,

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, extend congratulations to the Ninth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and, through it, to the entire membership of the party and fraternal Bulgarian people.

From its inception, the BCP has waged an arduous struggle against foreign invaders and bourgeois reactionary rulers and for freedom and emancipation of the Bulgarian people. In the grim days of the occupation of the country by the Hitler fascists, the BCP organized and mobilized the entire patriotic forces in the heroic resistance struggle against the occupiers and led the Bulgarian people to victory. After the liberation the Bulgarian people, under the leadership of the BCP, have made big successes in building a new society, taking firmly the power in their hands.

The socialist transformation of the relations of production has been completed in the town and country of Bulgaria, which has turned into a socialist industrial-agricultural state, doing away with the backwardness left behind by the old society.

We hail the successes the fraternal Bulgarian people have made in socialist construction.

The fifth Five-Year National Economy Development Plan which is being debated at this Congress envisages an increase of more than 70 per cent in industrial output and more than 30 per cent in agricultural production between 1966 and 1970.

We believe that the fraternal Bulgarian people will successfully carry out the tasks of the new Five-Year Plan put forth by this Congress.

Comrades,

Of late the U.S.-led imperialists are gravely harassing peace everywhere in the world, while opposing the socialist countries and suppressing the national liberation movement.

The U.S. imperialists are further escalating their war of aggression in Vietnam.

They have already drawn into South Vietnam over 350,000 U.S. aggressor troops and scores of thousands of satellite and puppet troops, and are carrying on barbarous "scorched earth" operations and sending reinforcements continuously.

They are intensifying brigandish bombing of the Vietnam Democratic Republic and have recently expanded the range of bombing to the areas of Hanoi and Haiphong.

The "peace negotiations" chanted by the U.S. imperialists are nothing but a fraud for diverting elsewhere the attention of the world's people and camouflaging their intrigues for expanding the war.

The "Manila Conference" held some time ago was a war conference of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges for expanding their aggressive war in Vietnam to a new scale.

The U.S. imperialists are intensifying aggression and provocations in Korea, too.

They have already converted South Korea into their atomic-rocket base. Of late, they are aggravating tension ceaselessly by equipping the U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the puppet army with new-type weapons, readjusting and expanding the military setups and perpetrating armed attacks against the northern part of Korea along the military demarcation line.

Stepping up Asian aggression, the U.S. imperialists are driving out Japanese militarism as the "shock-brigade" and converting Japan into a new war base of aggression.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite close and further intensify the struggle against imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular.

All the socialist countries should take a colder and tougher attitude toward U.S. imperialism and thoroughly expose and condemn its policy of aggression everywhere.

As the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam so the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples of the world should escalate their struggle to oppose U.S. imperialism and aid Vietnam.

Only through a staunch struggle against U.S. imperialism can its policies of aggression and war be frustrated and peace safeguarded.

Today it is very important to defend the cohesion of the socialist camp and solidarity of the international communist movement.

To this end, all the communist and workers' parties should abide by the norms governing the relations between fraternal parties such as equality, independency, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely cooperation.

The Korean people always value their friendship and solidarity with the Bulgarian people. We are convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Bulgaria will develop in the interests of the two peoples on the principle of proletarian in ernationalism.

In conclusion, I wish the Bulgarian people new success in fulfilling the tasks of socialist construction set by this Congress.

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ences which have principled significance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on education, First Vice-Premier Kim Il said:

Our Party has held fast *Juche* to the line of establishing in education and of closely combining education with the practice of the Korean revolution.

Our Party saw to it that the content of education at schools is worked out and further perfected in such a way as to give live knowledge linked with the Korean revolution and with the socialist construction in Korea and to teach the nature, economy, culture of Korea, the history of our people, the tradition of our nation and the reality of our country.

Our Party has also thoroughly embodied the principle of closely combining education with production labor.

The technical school system is a system under which general education is closely combined with technical education and education with production labor and it has been established by our Party in conformity with the urgent requirement of socialist construction which has entered the stage of overall technical reconstruction, and this system has proved its superiority to the full through life.

Over 530,000 graduates of technical schools who have joined society after the education system was reformed, are well serving for fulfilment of the technical and cultural revolutions as cultured workers possessing adequate general knowledge and ABC of modern production.

By establishing factory colleges and factory higher technical schools our Party opened the way for training directly at production sites intellectuals of the working class, the leading class of revolution.

Our Party has accumulated valuable experiences in pushing through the Marxist-Leninist principle on combining education with training and educating the younger generation in the ideas of working class and in communist morality.

All this is the brilliant fruition of the correct education policy of our Party which has established *Juche* in education, closely combined education with the revolutionary struggle, with production labour, and steadily deepened and developed the communist education for the younger generation, with class education as its main content.

Saying that the profound solicitude of the Party and the Government for the education for the younger generation reaches the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, he recalled the remittance of over 5,000 million yen (Japanes currency) as education aid funds and stipends on 21 occasions for the education of the sons and daughers of Koreans in Japan.

Raising Quality of School Education

First vice-Premier Kim Il laid stress on consolidating the schools, the basis of cultural revolution, and enhancing the quality of school education.

Our schools are the basis for cultural revolution, educating the rising generation in new ideas and morals, in a new culture and new mode of life and widely popularising and propagating them in the home and society, he said, and went on:

A new, socialist culture can not spring from the void. It can be created only through the course of critically assimilating all that is priceless in the treasure house of human culture.

Each nation which has embarked upon the road of socialism can build a truly socialist, national culture, socialist in content and national in form, only by correctly inheriting and developing the legacies of the national culture of its country.

Our Party has led the cultural revolution in our country, inheriting and developing in all-round way the cultural heritage of our nation, rejecting both the nihilistic and restorationist deviations in their approach toward the legacies of national culture and taking into consideration the historian and class principles.

Regarding education as the principal method in fulfilling cultural revolution, our Party has consistently maintained this method.

The working class must seize power by violence. But it can not carry out by violence the work of overcoming the leftovers of old ideas and making the communist ideas the only predominant ideas of society, nor can it create by force a new, communist civilization.

The course of cultural rev-

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U.S.Plane Intrudes into N.Korean Air:Serious Provocation

A military plane of the U.S. side intruded into the North Korean air space on Nov. 18, KCNA reported.

At around 10 hours 53 minutes, an AO-1 military plane of the U.S. side flew in from the East Sea and intruded the air above the estuary of the Nam River—38 degrees 39 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 20 minutes 00 second east longitude—north of the military demarcation line and above Koosun peak—38 degrees 37 minutes 45 seconds north latitude and 128 degrees 21 minutes 5 seconds east longitude—in the Korean-Chinese side's portion of the demilitarized zone, and perpetrated hostile acts. It hurriedly fled to the south when the Korean-Chinese side took a self-defence measure.

In this connection, the 234th MAC meeting was held on Nov. 23 in Panmunjom at the proposal of the Korean-Chinese side. At the meeting the Korean-Chinese side lodged a stern protest with the U.S. side against its hostile act of sendng a military reconnaissance plane into North Korean territorial air.

A carefully planned and prepared, intentional provocative act, the recent air intrusion of the U.S. side is a link in the U.S. imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres for further keying up tension in Korea, Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC meeting, noted.

He condemned the U.S. side which, while admitting the air intrusion, foolishly tried to dismiss it as a mere accident caused by the pilot's loss of "flight direction."

"With no excuse or pretext can the U.S. side conceal the truth about the case or escape its responsibility for it," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook declared.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side frankly admit its criminal act of illegally dispatching the military plane into the territorial air of the Korean-Chinese side, apologize for this and give guarantee against the recurrence of similar aggressive acts, severely punish the prime movers who organized and directed the intrusion and those involved in it and correctly report the result.

U.S. Naval Vessels Bomb N. Korean Coastal Area

The U.S. imperialists who have been lately perpetrating provocative acts in succession against the DPRK on the ground and sea and in the air, committed the serious hostile act of dispatching naval vessels into the territorial waters of North Korea and opening bombardment at North Korean coastal area, a KCNA report dated Nov. 22 said.

At around 9:00 a.m. of Nov. 22, guard boats numbers 57 and 1001 and escort boat nunmber 64 of the U.S. intruded into the coastal waters of North Korea to a point around 38 degrees, 42 minutes north latitude and 128 degrees, 26 minutes east longitude of the East Sea and, after moving around there, fired scores of shells at North Korean coast all at once around 10 hours 25 minutes.

Encountered with the instant self-defence measures of the Korean-Chinese side, the U.S. vessels took to flight southward.

U.S. Frantic War Preparation in 'ROK'

S. Korea—U.S. Base For Aggression

Mad with provoking a new war in Korea and keeping its troops in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are openly, hurriedly, drawing Japanese militarists into South Korea.

Though the U.S. troops in Mainland America and part of the U.S. forces in Europe have already been transferred to the Vietnamese battlefields for aggression, the U.S. imperialists still continue to maintain the occupationist troops in South Korea, eyeing a new war in Korea. The U.S. troops make up more than half of the total strength of the U.S. Army, Pacific. Warmonger Johnson who recently visited South Korea reaffirmed its intention to keep the U.S. troops in South Korea for "security of the ROK" in his words, assuring the Pak Jung Hi clique that the U.S. had no plan to reduce its troop strength in South Korea.

Meanwhile, on U.S. orders, the Japanese Defense Agency drafted the "Japanese-ROK military cooperation plan" aimed at "reciprocal inspection," "joint operation," and "joint blockade of the Korean Straits" under a pretext of "joint defense," and the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and Operation Running Bull" planning dispatch of the Japanese troops to South Korea in the event of a new war in Korea. Following the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty" last year, the Japanese militarists went so far as to station "resident defense attaches" in Seoul and inspect "key military installations" in South Korea.

Puppet South Korean Army soldiers waiting for their turns in a U.S.-ROK joint military exercise operation

For the "modernization" of the South Korean Army, large quantities of Japanese-made military vehicles and weapon carriers have been supplied to South Korea. At the same time, the plan to produce and supply spare parts for fighters, including F-105 fighter-bombers and F-86F jet fighters in Japan, is under consideration. The U.S. imperialists are accelerating the scheme to frame another military alliance based on "ROK"-Japan military collusion.

Reinforcement and "Modernization" of "ROK Army"

Militarily backed by U.S. imperialism, the Pak Jung Hi clique are running amuck to reinforce and "modernize" their puppet army. The Pak Jung Hi clique have staged a noisy drive to call more 50,000 young men into compulsory military service beside those already drafted for this year's conscription.

Taking advantage of the troop dispatch to South Vietnam, the clique already reorganized one division as part of the plan for reorganizing three reserve divisions into combat wing in the air force. And, indeed, this July, the clique newly organized one brigade and on Oct. 27 one reserve division in the Marine corps.

Along with troop reinforcements, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are bringing into South Korea new-type weapons in large quantities, flagrantly violating the Korean Armistice Agreement which bans introduction of military equipment and weapons into Korea. A typical example of their violations of the Agreement is that U.S. imperialism has been delivering to the

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Puppet Air Force Holds Largest-Scale Exercise in Its History

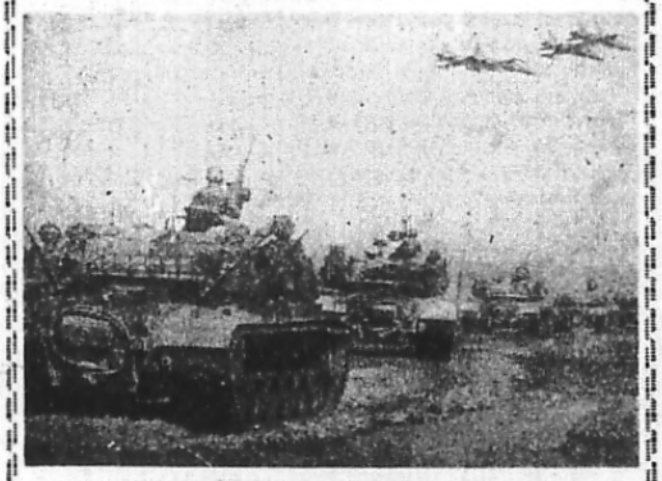
The "ROK Air Force" on Nov. 21 launched a three-day unified exercise operation over Korean aerial territory with all "Air Force" tactical aircraft participating.

Under the joint control of the "Air Force Combat Air Command" and the U.S. 314th Air Division, the "Air Force" tactical air power of F-86F, F-86D, RF-86 and F-5 made more than 1,000 sorties during the operation, which was the greatest in scale ever held since the organization of the puppet "Air Force."

The grand air operation, dubbed "Operation Unity," and aimed at "increasing the combat capability and consolidating the 'defence' readiness of the Air Force," was also participated in by the radar units of the armed forces, some field army units, and the U.S. 38th Artillery Brigade.

Individual pilots and fighter squadrons were competing in a firing contest conducted simultaneously with the air operation.

This large-scale air maneuver is the continuation of the frenzied war exercises which have been staged recently in South Korea in succession on the ground and sea in preparations for the provocation of a new war.



Infantry of the "ROK" 32nd Division advancing aboard heavy M-48 tanks of the attached armoured unit, under close support of air force F-5A fighters during a maneuver exercise recently conducted on the east central front-line area. The occasion marks the division's conversion to a combat-ready unit (From South Korean English paper)

"ROK" Troops to Be Kept in S.V.

The South Korean "Defense Minister" told the "National Assembly Defense Committee" on Nov. 17 that the "ministry was contemplating" to make "ROK Army" officers and men demobbed in South Vietnam serve U.S. army units as "logistic employes," under the name of "military civilians," according to press reports from Seoul.

He added that this would "promote man-power export and practically contribute to increasing the U.S. combat power."

The Pak Jung Hi clique, who assured Lyndon Johnson when he flew into Seoul some time ago of the dispatch of more troops to South Vietnam, are now at great pains to fulfil this promise under the cloak of "replacement," "logistic employes," and so on.

Japanese Militarism—Faithful U.S. Partner

The Air "Self-Defense Force" of Japan started on Nov. 14 the biggest exercise it had ever staged after the war.

According to reports, a total of 850 aircraft and U.S. air force units stationed in Japan and Japanese ground and naval "Self-Defence Forces" took part in this three-day manoeuvres all over Japan and even "Nike Ajax" ground-to-air missiles were used.

It is noteworthy that this near-war exercise coincided with the frantic military provocations of the U.S. and puppet South Korean troops on the Korean military demarcation line following the Seoul visit of Lyndon Johnson, the boss of the U.S imperialists who are running riot to expand their war of aggression in Asia. This is added proof that the Sato Government is taking an active part in the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists who are stepping up preparations for unleashing a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Facing a total crisis in the bow-shaped area from the Korean peninsula to the Indian continent, the U.S. imperialists are concentrating their aggressive forces on this zone and are clinging to an ever more reckless war expansion policy to beat the socialist countries one by one and strangulate the national liberation struggle. The feverish manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to ignite another war in Korea after the "Ma-

(Continued on page 5)

DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement on Koreans' Education in Japan

PYONGYANG, Nov. 22 (KCNA)—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Nov. 22 a statement in connection with the ever more open machinations of the Japanese reactionaries to obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan. The statement reads in full:

The Japanese reactionaries are becoming all the more undisguised of late in their maneuvers to obliterate the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Grave criminal acts of arson, raids and assaults by Japanese police and hooligans against Korean educational institutions and Korean youth and students in Japan are committed in succession in various parts of Japan.

Due to planned incendiarism of the Japanese reactionaries, the girl students' dormitory of the Korean middle school in Tokyo was burned to the ground on Oct. 3.

Outrages against this school were also committed on Oct. 16, 21 and 23 and Nov. 1 and 2.

Earlier, Japanese police in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, illegally arrested and detained the principal of the Aichi No. 1 Korean Primary School, agents were planted in the Kanagawa Korean Middle and High School and Korean students were assaulted, and Japanese police in Akijima, Tokyo municipality, tried to force a student of the Santama No. 1 Korean Primary and Secondary School into espionage activities.

The recent stepping-up suppression is closely associated with their intrigue to introduce the "bill on amendment of school education law" designed to obliterate the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan.

By getting the "amendment bill" "ratified" at the next Diet session, while clamping down outright on the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, the Japanese rulers are attempting to close down the schools run by the Koreans independently and to impose "assimilation education" upon their children.

All this is challenge to the Korean citizens in Japan and part of the consistent machinations of the Japanese rulers to stamp out their democratic, national rights.

The move for suppressing the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan is directly instigated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and is a political intrigue linked with the Japanese militarists' scheme to invade South Korea again.

As everyone knows, it is not only international practice, but also inviolable, legitimate right for citizens of an independent state to conduct national education in their own mother tongue and letters, no matter where they may reside.

Therefore, the national education conducted by the Korean citizens in Japan is one of their inalienable national rights as citizens of a sovereign state.

Moreover, the Korean citizens now residing in Japan are victims of the Japanese militarists' aggression of Korea and policy in the past: they were taken to Japan for "labour draft" or "military conscription" or went there after losing the means of livelihood, due to the ruthless plunder and expolitation by the Japanese imperialists, or are sons and daughters of these Koreans.

The Japanese Government is under obligation, legal and moral, to protect the Korean citizens in Japan and ensure all their rights, including democratic, national education.

With no artifice can the Japanese Government evade this obligation.

Entirely just is the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan against the national discrimination policy by the Japanese Government and in demand of the thorough guarantee of democratic, national education.

Today, public figures and people of broad strata of Japan are actively supporting the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for democratic, national education and fighting resolutely against the Japanese Government's "bill on amendment of school education law" and its scheme to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea strongly demands that the Japanese Government, abiding by the principles of international law and international practice, respect the basic human rights of the Korean citizens in Japan, renounce at once all its discriminative and suppressive policies against them, drop forthwith the intention to introduce the "bill on amendment of school education law" and ensure the right of democratic, national education for the Korean citizens in Japan.

If the Japanese Government continues to persecute and suppress the democratic, national education of Korean citizens in Japan, it will be held entirely responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

Japanese Militarism...

(Continued from page 4)

nila Conference" stem from this policy. And they seek to use Japanese militarism in its implementation.

Actively following the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, the Sato Government has become quite frank in its aggressive design against South Korea since the conclusion of the criminal "Japan-ROK Treaty," in compliance with Washington's strategy.

Declaring the military demarcation line in Korea the "defence line for Japan's security," the militarists and the Sato Government have already worked out the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Running Bull," plans for joint operations with the U.S. forces in Korea and are openly maneuvering for overseas dispatch of troops.

The latest exercise of the Japanese Air "Self-Defence Force" joined in by the U.S. air force is part of the war preparations of the Japanese militarists and the Sato Government for "coordinated operations" with the U.S. forces.

Their full-scale participation in the U.S. scheme to unleash a war in Korea poses a great menace to the peace and security not only of Korea, but also of Asia as a whole. The Sato group is fond of styling itself as a "friend" of the Asian people. But, it is a most faithful ally of the U.S. imperialists, the number one enemy of the Asian people.

Facts show that Japanese militarism toeing the American line has appeared on the scene as another aggressive force menacing peace and security in Asia and as a vicious enemy of the liberation struggle of the Asian people.

The Korean people who are closely watching every move of the Japanese militarists, are fully ready to deal a decisive counter-blow to them if they should pounce upon us.

Japanese Ground "Self-Defense Force" soldiers in a military maneuver operation

U.S.-War Preparations

(Continued from page 4)

puppet army new types of arms including missile-armed F-5A supersonic jet fighters.

U.S. imperialism set up missile units in the "South Korean Army." It formed one "Hawk" missile battalion early last year, and one "Nike Hercules" missile battalion on May 12 last year, and is hurrying to add another "Hawk" missile battalion to them sometime this year. The facts tell more. US. imperialism also is transferring to the puppet army latest-type cannons, howitzers, tanks and high-speed transports and other vessels.

Moreover, clamouring about the need for placing the country on a war footing, they have newly built or expanded big airfields in Soowon, Kwangjoo, Taegu, Mokpo and other areas, and are constructing military installations, including airstrips for planes of the air force and the ground force.

Provocative Military Maneuvers

U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique have of late been conducting a series of "ROK-U.S. joint war games" by the army, navy and the air force across South Korea, further aggravating tension in Korea.

Representative of them is the large-scale mock "ROK-U.S. Condor Training Operation," which was conducted in eight provinces south of the Han River, except Seoul, Pusan, Ronsan and Cheju, for about a month between Sept. 1 and 28.

Noteworthy about the military exercises is the fact that they are bigger in scale and more provocative in nature. Particularly important is the fact that of late, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are stepping up their military provocations along the military demarcation line.

Wartime Mobilization and Strengthened Terror Rule

Recently, U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are strengthening their military, fascist and oppressive policy through establishment of "wartime mobilization" in South Korea.

On May 20, as one of the measures which would enable the clique to mobilize the people forcibly, requisition materials and facilities at will in case of war, the puppet government decided on setting up war machine called "Council for National Mobilization of Potentials" in the "National Security Council."

Now, while dividing and dispersing war industrial enterprises in Seoul, Pusan, Inchon and Taegu, they are cooking up vicious plans to mobilize one million reservists, by organizing various kinds of terrorist societies in each *ri* and *dong* on the pretext of establishing the "Civil Defence Organization."

They are keeping close surveillance over the activities through various cobweb-like intelligence networks, including agents and police in towns and villages in South Korea.

In recent months, the Pak Jung Hi clique created the "anti-communist division" in the "puppet security agency" and set up "anti-communist action units" in police stations, with a view to ferreting out progressive forces in South Korea. In July, the puppet clique summoned the "national council of intelligence investigation chiefs" to discuss problems concerning the "arrest of pro-communist elements," rearrangement of "millitary, government and civilian cooperation organization" and establishing the joint command headquarters to place under its control and centralize the activities of the "anti-communist investigation" machines.

Needless to say, their fascist oppressive measures are being pushed side by side with extensive "anti-communist" campaigns.

Suicidal Antics of U.S. Imperialists and Their Stooges

The frantic war provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi cilque are aggravating the social and political contradictions in South Korea. In present-day South Korea, war-weariness is rapidly spreading among "ROK" soldiers, causing mass desertions from the puppet army.

Even according to data released by the puppet Defence Department authorities, during the 1961-1964 period, an annual average of 8,000 odd soldiers deserted their camps, and the figure reached about 11,000 last year. The announcement expects this year's figure to be 50 per cent up.

Further, draft shirkers are daily increasing in number among the South Korean youths. "Draft evasion has been marked since the troop dispatch to South Vietnam," says a report from Seoul dated Aug. 10, 1966. The draft rate fell to 66.9 per cent as of this June, from 76 per cent in 1965.

The Pak Jung Hi clique finds the major source of revenue for the 1966 budget in the plunder of the people. They are scheming to extort over 100 billion won from the people through taxation, make savings amounting to 40 billion wons compulsory to the tax payers, and to invite approximately 500 million dollars in foreign loans.

What with severer exaction of taxes, increased currency issue, soaring up prices of commodities—all closely connected with war provocations—political and social confusion is daily deepening in South Korea, and the people is being hurled down to a still more miserable situation.

The war policies and fascist terrorist dominance by U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, who are causing unbearable misfortunes and sufferings to the people, are increasing disaffection with the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and awakening the wide ranges of the people, particularly, workers, to the struggle for the right to existence and democratic freedoms.

Young Physicists at Work

In the northern half of our Republic, everyone has the right to receive education and, at the same time, has the obligation to study in all sincerity. In our country, there are close networks of free education systems from primary school to university: Some 2,600,000 students and pupils, or a quarter of the population, are enrolled in 98 universities and 9,165 schools of all levels.

The nine year universal compulsory technical education system, which is scheduled to be enforced from April next year, is a system under which general education is closely combined with technical education. The new teaching method is to combine education with productive labor and school with construction field, enabling thereby all people to possess general education and elementary technical education. This signifies a further development of the socialist education system and marks an epochal event in raising our country up to the world level in the realm of education.

The new educational system will be not only a great encouragement to the South Korean youths and students, teachers, intellectuals and broad popular masses, but also a great impetus to the people of the world suffering under the obscurantist policy of colonialism.

* * *

Snapshots of the school life of our boys and girls in North Korea are shown below.

Generally speaking, middle school students have no special subject to study. But they fly around an unknown world on the wings of imagination. They have a strong desire to search new secrets of the material world.

In physics at secondary schools, they acquire the basic knowledge of dynamics, thermotics, electric science, optics and the like. The appetite of this rising generation for a broader knowledge is so great that it is never satisfied with school lessons alone.

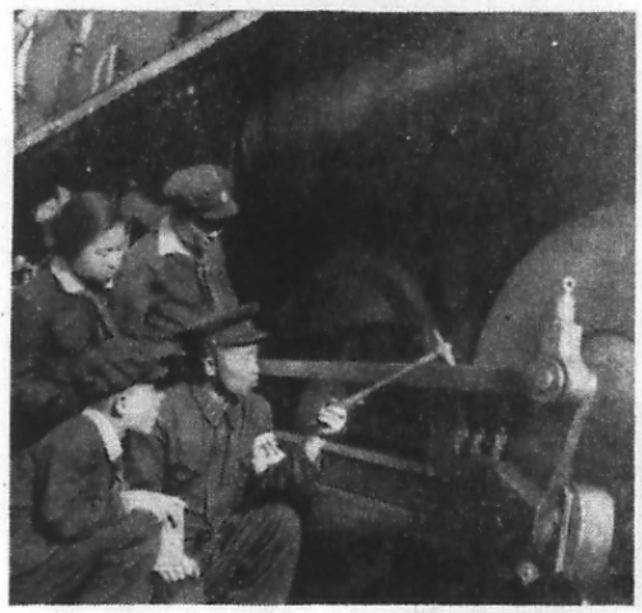
The students of Kilbook Middle School in Kiljoo county, North Hamkyung Province, are trying hard to deepen their learning acquired at school through activities at "physics study circles."

They learned the principle of the direct current motor. After the lesson, the circle members, under the guidance of a physics teacher, set themselves the task of making a motor for themselves on the basis of the principle they just learned in the classroom.

When the young physicists set about making a complex motor, everything, of course, did not go well at first. And this was due to the lack of materials, too. But the enthusiasts, never losing heart in spite of their failures, were able to come closer to completion of the motor step by step by seriously discussing their failures and accumulating their experience. In this way, these little physicists now have made on their own a number of instruments and apparatuses for physical experiments. In the physical laboratory of the school are found some 1,000 appliances displayed there, among which are various models of tower cranes, rockets, jet planes and tram-cars.

In this well-furnished lab, our fledgling scientists dream of the conquest of space and of the secrets of the atom.

Kim Tai Eul and Kim Kook Kwon are absorbed in making a model motor.



Physics study circle members carefully listen to the explanations of an engineer on the principle of wheel rotations and energy, at the Kiljoo Engine Shop

In a physics study room, there are some 1,300 apparatuses for experiment.

Wood Block Print of 1,200 Years Ago Discovered

A Wood block print belonging to the *Silla* dynasty 1,200 years ago was discovered recently in Kyungjoo, North Kyungsang Province, South Korea, according to Seoul paper Donga Ilbo.

It is a buddhist scripture found in the reliquary of the *Sakyamuni* tower of Boolkook buddhist temple built in the middle of the 8th century. This block book is the world's oldest of its kind still existing.

This furnished added proof that Korea, the first contriver of the movable metal type, holds the most brilliant position in the history of world's wood block printing art as well.

The "astonishingly clear and exquisite letters of the scripture gives a glimpse into the high standard of the printing art at that time," the paper says.

Korean Photo Exhibition Opens in Bagdad

A Korean photo exhibition opened on Nov. 21 in Bagdad, according to information from the Iraqi capital.

The exhibition "Korea Today" was inaugurated by Nuaman Mahir, director of the General Administration Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Guidance of Iraq.

Present at the opening ceremony were the governor of Bagdad Province, government officials and men of the press as well as diplomatic envoys of socialist countries in Bagdad.

(Continued from page 3)

olution for freeing people from the old ideas and ignorance is, in the final analysis, a course of education for bringing up the rising generation into a new, communist type developed in an all-round way, a long course of education and enlightenment for awakening the working masses and making them cultured.

Our Party's carrying out of cultural revolution by means of education is a correct line which accords with the communists' intrinsic mission of raising the consciousness and cultural level of the working people to a high degree and leading all of them to communist society, the loftiest ideal of mankind.

The reporter stressed that the schools, the basis for cultural revolution, should be consolidated in every way and the quality of school education be enhanced one stage higher to further develop cultural revolution, expedite socialist construction and bring earlier the final victory of our revolution.

It is of decisive significance in enhancing the quality of school education thoroughly to establish *Juche* in education, he said, and went on:

We should make all efforts to firmly establish *Juche* in educational work so that the rising generations can resolutely fight against revisionism and left opportunism and creatively apply the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the reality of our country, maintaining their own viewpoints as revolutionaries and communists of Korea in the future.

Our schools must direct all their efforts to educating the students and pupils in the party policy so that they may make our party policy their own will and conviction, resolutely defend the line and policy of the Party at any time and under any circumstances and fight for their implementation, going through even fire and water.

The reporter dwelt on concrete tasks for educating rising generations into communist builders developed intellectually, morally and physically.

Then he touched upon the situation of South Korea where the desire of people for education of their children and the aspiration of youth and children for learning are ruthlessly trampled down owing to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the anti-popular education policy of its lackeys.

Today education poses as an acute, serious social problem in South Korea.

Noting that the decline and over-all crisis of national education in Souht Korea are the result of the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enthralment, the reporter said:

The persistent aim of U.S. imperialism in the domain of education is to obscure the minds of the South Korean youth and children and make them their colonial slaves and cheap cannon fodder. The Pak Jung Hi clique has thoroughly subjugated education in South Korea to the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and war policy, therby leading it to catastrophe.

We donounce with surging indignation the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique who have led education in South Korea to the present crisis, and highly appreciate the lofty desire of the South Korean people for the education of their children, for light and civilization, freeing themselves from the long-drawn darkness and benightedness and warmly support the just struggle of teachers, intellectuals, students and people of South Korea.

To save education in South Korea from the desperate situation, the colonial slave education policy of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must be brought to an end, and the colonial rule itself must be liquidated, first of all.

When the entire people in the North and South pool strength and fight more valiantly for the independent unification of the fatherland, we will surely be able to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and accomplish the historical cause of country's unification, First vice-Premier Kim Il declared.

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